APPLICANTS NOW RESPOND WITH A SUPPLEMENTAL AMENDMENT TO CORRECT THE SERIAL NUMBER AND PROVIDE MARKED-UP PAGES AND CLEAN PAGES FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION FILED ON MARCH 2, 2001.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE FOLLOWS:

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

In the substitute specification filed on November 10, 1999 (having line numbers in the left margin) which is identical to the substitute specification filed on August 10, 1995, please amend the specification as follows:

On page 1, line 1, delete "Description", and insert therefor:

- - PREPOLYMER COMPOSITION FOR INSULATING FOAMS

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 08/501,020, filed October 16, 1995, now abandoned, which is a Continuation of PCT/EP94/00385 filed February 10, 1994, which have priority on DE applications German P43 03 894.2 filed February 10, 1993 and German P43 03 848.4 filed February 10, 1993.

BACKGROUND - -

On page 1, line 11 to page 2, line 1, the inserted text is:

-- The inventive prepolymer composition is used for producing polyurethane insulating foams which are used particularly for insulating purposes by foaming in cavities. The main areas of application are the construction industry, but also technical products in which cavities must be filled to avoid condensation nests. When one-component polyurethane foams are spoken of, these are applied by discharging the prepolymer composition from pressure tanks, for example aerosol cans, on the spot with the help of propellants with a bulk density of 10 to 50 g/l, and processed. One component foams are moisture-hardening, i.e. they can be cured solely with the help of the moisture contained in the air.

Two component polyurethane foams require a second hydroxy component for curing the prepolymer composition, generally as a polyol which must be added directly before foam formation. Curing can be accelerated by catalysts. Bulk densities in two component foams are characteristically 10 to 100 g/l. --

Page 2, lines 2 to 5, the corrected text is: